

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff,
v.
SAMUEL COHEN,
Defendant.

No. CR 10-00547 CRB

**ORDER DENYING COHEN'S
APPLICATION FOR EXTENSION OF
TIME AND SETTING HEARING ON
STRIPLING'S PETITION**

Before the Court are Defendant Samuel Cohen's Application for Extension of Time to Assert Interest in Forfeited Property ("App.") (dkt. 492) and Petitioner Stacy Stripling's Petition for an Ancillary Hearing ("Pet.") (dkt. 491).¹

As set forth below, the Court DENIES Cohen's Application and GRANTS Stripling's Petition. Stripling's ancillary hearing is set for October 13, 2015 at 2:00 p.m.

I. BACKGROUND

On November 9, 2011, a jury convicted Cohen of multiple counts of wire fraud, money laundering, and tax evasion. See Verdict (dkt. 289). Evidence at trial established that Cohen derived approximately \$31,422,403.06 from the offenses for which he has been convicted. See Order (dkt. 381). On April 30, 2012, the Court sentenced Cohen and ordered

¹ On July 17, 2015, the Court granted, without discussion, Cohen's and Stripling's applications for extension of time to assert interest in forfeited property. See Order Regarding Continuance (dkt. 484); Cohen First App. (dkt. 480); Stripling App. (dkt. 481).

1 a money judgment against him in the amount of \$31,422,403.06 and forfeiture of One 2005
2 Jaguar Super V8, VIN #SAJWA82B55TG46178. See Sent. (dkt. 383); Order.

3 On May 7, 2012, the United States moved to forfeit the contents of property held in
4 storage as part of Cohen's bail package (hereinafter the "contents of the storage lockers") to
5 apply toward the forfeiture money judgment. See Mot. (dkt. 386). Cohen valued the
6 contents of the storage lockers at \$806,292.30. See Prop. Bail Package (dkt. 164, Ex. C).
7 Cohen filed an opposition on May 8, 2012. See Cohen Opp. (dkt. 394). The Court held a
8 hearing as to the forfeiture of the storage lockers on June 20, 2012, and overruled Cohen's
9 objections. See Minutes of 6/20/2012 Hearing (dkt. 413). On July 6, 2012, this Court
10 ordered the contents of the storage lockers forfeited as substitute assets "pending the
11 conclusion of any third-party proceedings which may be conducted in this matter pursuant to
12 Rule 32.2 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and 21 U.S.C. § 853." See Forfeiture
13 Order (dkt. 419). On June 1, 2015, the government filed its Notice of Disposal of aforesaid
14 forfeited property. See Notice (dkt. 466).

15 Both Cohen and Stripling seek relief regarding the forfeited property at issue. Cohen
16 claims that some of the forfeited property—his religious books and materials, family photos,
17 clothes, educational records, legal documents, taxation and other records—are not subject to
18 forfeiture because they are not fruits of his "ill-gotten gains" and are not traceable to property
19 tainted by his wrongdoing. See Cohen First App. The government filed an opposition to
20 Cohen's application, arguing that Cohen is prohibited from filing a petition in an ancillary
21 proceeding to challenge forfeiture, which is reserved for third party petitioners, and that
22 Cohen's only opportunity to challenge the forfeiture order was his opposition to the forfeiture
23 back in 2012, which he lost. See Gov't Opp. (dkt. 485).

24 Petitioner Stripling requests that the Court hold a hearing ancillary to the criminal
25 conviction of Cohen to establish ownership of some of the forfeited property. See Pet. In a
26 recent status report, the government stated its intention to take the deposition of Stripling,
27 pursuant to 21 U.S.C. § 853(m), to determine the extent of Stripling's claimed interest and
28 the circumstances of her claimed interest in the subject property. See Stat. Rep. (dkt. 500).

1 **II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

2 The criminal forfeiture statute, 21 U.S.C. § 853, and Federal Rule of Criminal
3 Procedure 32.2 work in tandem to set forth the framework for assessing the validity of
4 criminal forfeitures of property. United States v. Lazarenko, 575 F. Supp. 2d 1139, 1145
5 (N.D. Cal. 2008). Section 853 “paints in broad strokes the proper standards and procedures”
6 governing seizure of property subject to criminal forfeiture. Id.

7 According to Section 853, the district court enters a preliminary order of forfeiture as
8 part of a defendant’s sentence, and the United States must then publish notice of the order.
9 See 21 U.S.C. § 853(n)(1); Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(b)(3). Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure
10 32.2, which “sets forth the procedure governing criminal forfeiture in greater detail,”
11 Lazarenko, 575 F. Supp. 2d at 1145, clarifies that as soon as practicable after a verdict or
12 finding of guilty, the court must determine what property is subject to forfeiture under the
13 applicable statute, Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(b)(1).

14 A forfeiture order, whether preliminary or final as to third-party claims, constitutes a
15 final, appealable decision as the defendant. United States v. Bennett, 147 F.3d 912, 914 (9th
16 Cir. 1998) (“We agree with the Sixth and Tenth Circuits that “a forfeiture order . . . is a final
17 order as to the defendant.”). The preliminary order becomes final as to the defendant at
18 sentencing. Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(b)(3); Lazarenko, 575 F. Supp. 2d at 1145. It follows that
19 “[a] preliminary order terminates all issues presented by the defendant and leaves nothing to
20 be done except to enforce by execution what has been determined.” United States v.
21 Christunas, 126 F.3d 765, 768 (6th Cir. 1997).

22 The preliminary order may be entered without a “determination of the extent of the
23 defendant’s interest” in the property, Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2 Advisory Committee’s Note, even
24 though a criminal forfeiture is valid only to the extent the property seized belongs to the
25 defendant and not to innocent third parties, Lazarenko, 575 F. Supp. 2d at 1145–46; United
26 States v. Nava, 404 F.3d 1119, 1124 (9th Cir. 2005). The preliminary order also is entered
27 without regard to whether a third party has a valid interest in all or part of the property, as
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1 third party claims must be adjudicated in a subsequent ancillary proceeding. Fed. R. Crim. P.
2 32.2(b)(2).

3 Section 853(n) addresses the method for adjudicating a third party's interest in seized
4 property. Pursuant to Section 853(n)(6), third party petitioners may seek relief from the
5 Court's preliminary or initial order of forfeiture by petitioning the Court to hold a hearing
6 ancillary to the criminal conviction of the defendant. The petitioner bears the burden of
7 proving her right, title, or interest under Section 853(n)(6); Nava, 404 F.3d at 1125
8 ("Congress chose to place the burden of proof on the third-party during the ancillary
9 proceeding, since the government would necessarily have carried its burden of proving that
10 the defendant's interest in the property was subject to forfeiture during the criminal trial.").
11 The question of whether the criminal forfeiture of property was proper is not an issue subject
12 to relitigation by third parties in an ancillary hearing, as the "sole legal issue before the court
13 [in an ancillary proceeding] is the ownership interests of the competing parties." Id. at 1124
14 (quoting United States v. McHan, 345 F.3d 262, 281 (4th Cir. 2003)).

15 A third party's petition asserting an interest in forfeited property must "set forth the
16 nature and extent of the petitioner's right, title, or interest in the property, the time and
17 circumstances of the petitioner's acquisition of the right, title, or interest in the property, any
18 additional facts supporting the petitioner's claim, and the relief sought."

19 21 U.S.C. § 853(n)(3); Nava, 404 F.3d at 1125. The petitioner may prevail only upon
20 showing, by a preponderance of the evidence, that she possessed a vested or superior legal
21 title, right, or interest in the property at the time the criminal acts took place, or that she was a
22 bona fide purchaser for value. 21 U.S.C. § 853(n)(6); Nava, 404 F.3d at 1125. In particular,
23 the court would amend the order of forfeiture at the ancillary hearing only upon the
24 petitioner's showing, by a preponderance of the evidence, that

25 (A) the petitioner has a legal right, title, or interest in the property, and such
26 right, title, or interest renders the order of forfeiture invalid in whole or part
27 because the right, title, or interest was vested in the petitioner rather than the
28 defendant or was superior to any right, title, or interest of the defendant at the
time of the commission of the acts which gave rise to the forfeiture of the
property under this section; or

1 (B) the petitioner is a bona fide purchaser for value of the right, title, or interest
2 in the property and was at the time of purchase reasonably without cause to
3 believe that the property was subject to forfeiture under this section.

4 21 U.S.C. § 853(n)(6); Navia, 404 F.3d at 1125. Given that the function of ancillary hearings
5 is to resolve third party claims of ownership of forfeited property, only a person “other than
6 the defendant” may challenge forfeiture through such a proceeding. 21 U.S.C. § 853(n)(2).

6 **III. DISCUSSION**

7 **A. Cohen’s Claimed Property Interest**

8 Cohen’s interest in the forfeited property was resolved by the Court’s preliminary
9 order of forfeiture, which became final as to Cohen at the time of his sentencing on April 30,
10 2012. See Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(b)(3); Lazarenko, 575 F. Supp. 2d at 1145; Sent. The
11 ancillary proceeding authorized by Rule 32.2(c) concerns third-party interests. Fed. R. Crim.
12 P. 32.2(c); United States v. Petrie, 302 F.3d 1280 (11th Cir. 2002). Defendant thus has no
13 interest in the forfeited substitute assets.

14 Cohen asserts, however, that the contents of the storage lockers are not forfeitable
15 because said property is property not involved in or traceable to the offense of conviction and
16 is therefore “untainted property.” See Cohen First App. This argument fails, however,
17 because the contents of the storage lockers were forfeited as substitute assets in order to
18 satisfy the money judgment entered against Cohen. See 21 U.S.C. § 853(p); McHan, 345
19 F.3d at 271 (“[Section 853(p)] seems to equate substitute property with tainted property when
20 the tainted property has been placed beyond the reach of a forfeiture in that it (1) cannot be
21 located, (2) has been transferred to a third party, (3) has been placed beyond the jurisdiction
22 of the court, (4) has been substantially diminished in value, (5) has been commingled with
23 other property so that it cannot be divided without difficulty.”); Forfeiture Order (granting
24 government’s motion to forfeit contents of storage lockers as substitute assets).

25 The function of substitute assets under Section 853(p) is “to provide collateral for
26 payment should forfeiture assets under Section 853(a) not be available to satisfy the
27 judgment upon conviction of the defendant.” United States v. Hyde, 287 F. Supp. 2d 1095,
28 1098 (N.D. Cal. 2003). Thus, unlike forfeiture under Section 853(a), “the precise identity of

1 the substitute property is not important.” Id. What is important is the value of the substitute
2 property. Id. Cohen has valued the substitute property at issue at \$806,292.30, which is far
3 less than the money judgment of \$31,422,403.06. See Prop. Bail Package (dkt. 164, Ex. C).
4 The precise contents of the storage lockers is of no concern to the Court, and thus forfeiture
5 of such assets is proper in order to satisfy the money judgment entered against Cohen.

6 **B. Petitioner’s Claimed Property Interest**

7 Stripling asserts an interest in property forfeited in this case and thereby petitions
8 the Court to hold an ancillary hearing for the purpose of establishing her legal right, title, and
9 interest in such property. See Pet. Pursuant to Section 853(n) and Federal Rule of Criminal
10 Procedure 32.2, Stripling may testify and present evidence of her claimed property interest in
11 the forfeited assets at an ancillary hearing, and the government may present evidence and
12 witnesses in rebuttal and in defense of its claim to the property and cross-examine witnesses
13 who appear at the hearing. In the ancillary hearing, the Court may, on motion, dismiss the
14 petition for lack of standing, for failure to state a claim, or for any other lawful reason. Fed.
15 R. Crim. P. 32.2(c)(1)(A).

16 If, after the hearing, the Court determines that Stripling has established by a
17 preponderance of the evidence that she possessed a vested or superior legal right, title, or
18 interest in the property at the time the criminal acts took place, or that she was a bonafide
19 purchaser for value of the right, title, or interest in the property, then the Court will amend
20 the order of forfeiture in accordance with its determination. See 21 U.S.C. § 853(n)(6); see
21 also Nava, 404 F.3d at 1125.

22 **IV. CONCLUSION**

23 For the foregoing reasons, Cohen’s Application for Extension of Time is DENIED
24 and Stripling’s Petition for an Ancillary Hearing is GRANTED. The government shall
25 proceed with discovery pertaining to Stripling’s claimed property interest in the forfeited

1 assets, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. § 853(m). Stripling's ancillary hearing is set for October 13,
2 2015 at 2:00 p.m.²

3 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

4 Dated: September 18, 2015



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CHARLES R. BREYER
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

² The Court finds that an ancillary hearing within thirty days of the filing of Stripling's Petition is not practicable. See 21 U.S.C. § 853(n)(4).